WASHINGTON.

SING THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL-AND MATED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE RECONSTRUC-TION BILL—THE TAX AND TARIFF BILLS—IMPORTANT

BY THERERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1861. In the Senate to-day Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to suspend further operations under an act now in force to pay \$300 each to the slaves of loyal owners enlisted in the zailitary service. The fund out of which this claim, amounting to an aggregate of several millions, was to have been paid, was the Commutation Draft Fund, in the hands of the Secretary of War. Mr. Trumbull's bill recalls the Commissioners already appointed. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to permit direct importations into the interior without branding or warehousing at the port of entry. At 1 o'clock the Executive Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and was discussed until 4:40, when a recess was taken, at the expiration of which the same subject was continued. Most of the afternoon session was taken up in debating an amendment placing \$50,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for the employment of extra clerks. A lengthy disquisition on general finances was entered into by Mr. Trumbull and others, but it was remarkable only for the vehemence with which each decried the others' knowledge of financial subjects.

The House spent all of the session to-day on Stevens's report from the Reconstruction Committee. When the matter first came up, some 30 minutes were consumed in a wrangle between the Democratic members and Stevens as to the time to be allowed for debate. Yesterday the Democrata intended not to sllow Stevens to introduce the bill, and wished to delay its introduction as long as possible. From their actions to-day, it would seem that during last night they had held a cancus on the subject, and had agreed to demand at least one day in which to read and ponder over the bill, and one day for debate. Finck and off to-day for the Democracy, in asking the postponement of the bill until Monday, for the purpose of giving the American people time to consider it. Stevens refused postpone it, and then Le Blond and Finck appealed to his magnanimity. A good deal of confusion existed, and the Democrats appeared terribly in earnest, and threatened to filibuster unless their demand was acceded to. A consultation was held among leading Republicans, and a compromise was effected by an agreement to debate the bill during the day and night, and have a vote to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Stevens opened the debate with a very short speech, merely explaining the merits of the bill. Before the expiration of his time, he yielded the floor to Mr. Brandagee of Connecticut. This gentleman's established reputation as one of the ablest and most eloquent men in Congress was confirmed by a speech in favor of bill of great power, feeling, and beauty. Its effect was magnetic. When he concluded, the leading Radical members from all parts of the House crowded about his seat, and thanked and congratulated him. Brandagee was followed by by Le Blond, who talked strong Johnsonism for nearly an hour. Pike was next in order, and made a short speech in favor of the bill. Farnsworth succeeded Pike, and made a long and able effort in support f the bill. In the course of his remarks he stated, by authority, that Generals Schofield, Sickles, Howard, Thomas, and other commanders in the South, were in favor of the bill, and urged it as the best means to govern the recently rebellious States Finck and Jack Rogers occupied the floor up to the time of the recess. Jack got off his usual Jersey lightning speech of 60 minutes, which he originally made four years ago, when he first entered Congress and which he recites periodically, say about a dezen times each session. The speech answers for any subject, no matter what it may be, from Reconstruction down to a private claim bill. The House is in session

Evening Session.-The House was in session from 71 until 11 o'clock. The debate on Stevens's Reconstruction bill was the only business transacted. When the session began there were just about a quorum of members present. Hise was the first speaker, and before he had consumed a third of his hour not over 30 members were present. Bingham followed Hise, and stated that he was in Yavor of the bill, but that he did not agree to the theory that the Southern States are conquered territory. He will offer an amendment in compliance with his view of the matter. Ingersoll closed the debate with a speech in favor of the bill. While Hise was treating the House to a heavy speech, Wright, a Jack Rogers man in politics, rose and began questioning Hise. Randall went to Wright, and whispered to him to keep quiet-that Hise was one of their men. Wright refused, saying that he didn't care if he was one of their side; he was blowing. The galleries remained well filled most of the evening, notwithstanding the monotony of the proceedings.

to-night, engaged in debate.

During the proceedings in the House to-day, Mr. Ashley made a personal explanation in regard to a letter from a Washington correspondent of a Western paper, in which he denied in the most emphatic manner the charges that his impeachment resolution was prompted by Ben Butler and Thad. Stevens, and was aimed at Gen. Grant as well as the President. Stevens commenced an explanation, but was interrupted by the Democrats. He succeeded, however, In making a similar denial of his part in the matter. Bingham, being called upon by Eldridge to explain,

The Ways and Means Committee finally completed the tax bill, and instructed Mr. Morrill to report it to-merrow. There are but few articles in the free list, and they are of minor importance. Among them is leather. All incomes below \$1,000 are exempt. All above that figure are uniform, and are fixed at five per cent. Cigars are rated in two classes, the lower at \$2 and the higher at \$8. The committee have adopted such stringent legislation as will, it is believed, prevent the law from being evaded and frands perpetrated. The committee were compelled to abanthe idea, which was at first agreed upon, of making large reductions. They look to a very large falling off of the receipts during the present and the next fiscal year, owing to the stagnation of business. It is estimated that the reductions proposed will reach about twenty million of dollars. The Committee will proceed at once with the Tariff bill, and will hold daily sessions until it is finally disposed of. There are large number of interests waiting to be heard, and the committee intend to devote an hour or two each day to that purpose.

The Senate Post-Office Committee to-day in structed their chairman to report the House bill for the construction of Clinton bridge across the Mississippi. It was strongly opposed in the Committee by parties who hold that it will obstruct navigation. There are a large number of Postmasters before the Committee waiting action. They will nearly all be

reported against, which is equivalent to a rejection. The statement made by a correspondent of a New-Fork paper that the Sub-Committee on Finance would report the Loan Certificate bill to-day is withant a shadow of foundation. The Committee have not been in session since Monday last, and, of course, there has been no action respecting it. It will prob-

ably be disposed of in a few days. The President has approved the bill punishing with heavy fine and imprisonment the buying, selling, exchanging, transferring, receiving, and delivery of any false, forged, counterfeit, or altered public securities and currency. The printing thereon of any business or professional card is prohibited under penalty, while panishment is to be visited on any persons having in tigeir possession, without authority from the United States, any imprint stamps or im-

pression from any material to be used for the abovementioned purpose.

The President has also approved the bill providing that the several courts of the United States and the indges thereof shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be re-

strained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty of the United States. The law is not to apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of the military authorities of the United States, charged with any military offense, or with having aided or abetted rebellion against the Government of the United States prior to the passage of this act.

Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, formerly Detective of the War Department, is now in the city, and to-day testified before the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment. It is stated on high authority that he testified that he once had in his possession a letter written by Andrew Johnson, while Military Governor of Tennessee, addressed to Jefferson Davis, offering to identify himself and Tennessee with the Southern Confederacy on certain terms; that being doubtful of the genuineness of the signature to the letter he showed the signature to the President's Private Secretary, who positively identified the hand-

Gen. Grant's levee last evening drew together so large a crowd that numbers turned back on their arrival at the outer door. Among those thus unable to enter was the Hon. Chas. Sumner and other Senators. The principal lions of the evening were Sheridan and Geo. Peabody, the latter being under the

escort of Robert C. Winthrop of Boston. George Peabody appeared on the floors of the two Houses to-day, accompanied by ex-Speaker Robert C. Winthrop and Bishop McElvaine of Ohio, and was warmly greeted by Senators and members.

Col. Wm. S. Hillier is promised the appointment to-morrow as Internal Revenue agent at New-York, in place of McLean.

Gen. Frement and Chas. G. Halpine arrived in the

The Republicans of the District are making a very thorough and active campaign, in preparation for the coming municipal election in this city and in Georgetown. The Colored League are also holding public meetings at various points in the two cities.

The delegates from frontier tribes or bands of Indians from Kansas, now here, have agreed with Commissioner Bogy upon the preliminaries of treaties which will be signed this week. These Indians agree to remove to what is known as Lease Land, in the Indian country, formerly occupied by the Creeks and Seminoles. The lands in Kansas belonging to them, valued at from \$1 to \$4 per acre, are to be sold, and the proceeds invested for their beneft.

The differences which existed between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the General-in-Chief of the Army relative to the appointment of the military part of the Commission to proceed to Omaha and investigate the causes and circumstances of the late nassacre at Fort Phil Kearney, have been harmoniously adjusted, and Gen. Alfred Suly and Col. Parker, the latter of Gen. Grant's staff, have been designated as the military officers whe will be assigned to that duty. It is believed that the result of this mission will be to counteract the bad feeling which has shown itself among the Indians, and avert other troubles with the different tribes which are threatened.

It is believed that the Tobacconists' Convention now in session in this city will not be able to accomplish anything of immediate benefit to the trade. The Convention will probably adjourn to-night. The delegates from Virginia are in favor of making the tax on manufactured tobacco, whether of leaf-stems or imitations, the same in all cases. The most important subject under discussion is a recommendation to Congress to make the tax on tobacco payable when in bond and before it passes through the bonded warehouse. This is for the purpose, as is stated, of protecting legitimate dealers.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. FOWLER (Rep., Tenn.) sent to the Chair to be read a dispatch announcing the passage by the House of Representatives of Tennessee, of the bill for Negro Suffrage in that State. In presenting the dispatch, Mr. Fowler said it announced the greatest victory since the war commenced. DISTRICT BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the District of Columbia.

porate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill relative to appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court, which provides that in cases of final judgment or decree of an inferior court of the United States for any judicial district in which, subsequently to the rendition of such judgment or decree, the regular sessions of the said court shall have been suspended, or interrupted by insurrection or rebellion, for the period of five years, during which such cases may, by law, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, or that if error or appeal, it shall be reckoned exclusive of the time intervening between the last regular session of said inferior court, held prior to the insurrection, and the first regular session thereof tried after the refeatablishment of the authority of the United States on the same, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

surrection, and the first regular session thereof tried after the refeatablishment of the authority of the United States on the same, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment the House bill supending the operation of the act of 1804, authorizing the appointment of a Commission to award the 800 compensation to loyal slave-owners for slaves taken in the volunteer service, and also discharge the Commissioner appointed under said act.

CORFORAL PENISHMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported from the same Committee the House joint resolution to prevent corporal punishment in the late Rebei States, with amendments making it read: "That it shall be the daily of the afficers of the Army and Navy and of the Freedmen's Bureau to prohibit and prevent whipping or maining of the person as a punishment of any crime, misdemennor or offense by any pretended civil authority in any State lately in rebellion, until the civil government of such State shall have been restored and recognized by Congress:"

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home of the City of Washington, and for the maintenance and suppert of indigent or vagrant minor children of the District.

Mr. BROWN (Rep., Mo.) introduced a bill for the encouragement of commerce and internal trade, by facilitating direct importation, which provides that on the discharge of any carge at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Deshipped and directed by invoice to either of those parts other than the port of arrival, it shall be the daty of the revenue officers to forward forthwith, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, without entry, wareheasing or bonding, at the port of arrival, all such goods to the Custom-House officers to the port of their destination and the consugue of the facts within twelve hours, by mail, and the goods so forward

which was agreed to:

Resoluced, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of any recent correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister of the United States at Stockholm, in relation to the reported transfer of that Minister from Stockholm to Bogota.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) reported from the Committee on Commerce in favor of concurring in the House amendments to the act amendatory of the act to prevent smuggling, &c. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Orgon) called up the resolution giving 20 per cent increased compensation to the, clerks and other civil employées of the Government at Washington for one year ending June 1, 1867, which was discussed till 10'clock, when Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.) called up the limiting appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill. It is a lengthy bill, making the regular annual appropriations for the mext flacal year for the Departments named. It was rend in full.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) interrupted the reading of

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) interrupted the results of the bill at the paragraph providing an appropriation of \$80,000 for the temporary clerks of the Treasury Depart-ment, to ask if these clerks were to be classified by the Secretary. He believed this officer had been controlled by political considerations, rather than by the merits of individuals, in the promotion of clerks of his department. Mr. PESSENDEN replied that he did not believe the Secretary of the Treasury was influenced by any such considerations as those named by Mr. Summer.

Mr. SUMNER could not agree with Mr. Fessenden as to the character of the Secretary of the Treasury. He read a letter giving a statement that in the apportionment of the Extra Compensation fund of the Treasury Depart-ment Democrats and Johnson men received more than their fair proportion. He (Sumner) thought Congress ought to abolish either the Department or the Secretary. Mr. FESSENDEN called for the name of the writer of the letter.

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Mr. SUMNER did not feel authorized to give the name. Mr. FESSENDEN deprecated the habit of reading letters, and refusing to give the names of the writers. He would never read an anonymous letter in the Senate. Mr. SUMNER said it was not an anonymous letter. Mr. FESSENDEN said if the name of the writer was not given, it was no better than anonymous. He asked Mr. Sumner if he believed all the statements he heard about the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SUMNER said that he believed the Secretary to be an intense partisan.

n intense partisan.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied, defending the Secretary.

Thile expressing his disapproval of many of his appoint-

ments.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) said he had consulted the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the distribution of extra compensation, and the Secretary had told him that he had issued orders to distribute it strictly accord-

that he had issued orders to distribute it strictly accounting to merit.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) did not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury was corrupt, but he believed that he gave to the country a bad administration of the affairs of his department.

The pending amendment was discussed by Mossrs. HEND RICKS (Dem., Ind.), JOHNSON (Dem., Md.), and TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.).

Mr. TRUMBULL spoke of the last statement of the public debt as showing that there were 12,000,000 of money in the public Treasury, and believed that this was unjust to the people who were paying interest on the debt, and dangerous to the public liberties.

Messrs, FESSEN DEN and SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) re-

to the people who were paying interest on the debt, and dangerous to the public liberties.

Messrs. FESSENDEN and SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) replied to Mr. Trumbull, showing how and why money had accumulated in the Treasury; that it was required to meet maturing indebtedness, &c. Mr. Sherman said, in the course of his remarks, that the objection of the Senate to the Gold bill was that it required the Secretary to give six (6) days notice of his intention to sell. Speculators would take advantage of this to put down the price until the gold was sold, and then to put it up again.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke of the high character of the Secretary of the Treasury, and said he was entitled to the confidence of the business men of the country.

The question was then taken on the amendment appropriating \$30,000 for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department and authorizing the Secretary to classify the clerks according to the character of their services. It was adopted.

adopted.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$15,000 for Janitors of the Treasury Department.

RECESS.

The Senate, at 4:35 p. m., took a recess until 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. EVENING SESSION.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriations bill was taken up and its reading was continued.

An amendment was adopted to appropriate \$40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communications between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

The following appropriation was stricken out: For legal and other necessary assistance in the disposal of private land claims in California, \$50,000.

An amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation for extra compensation to officers of the House of Representatives.

tepresentatives. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) offered an amendment for the appointment of 80 additional clerks for the Pension the appointment of 80 additional elerks for the Pension office. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) offered an amendment appropriating \$1,500 a year additional for the reporters of the Supreae Court, when he shall be obliged to issue two volumes and reports in one year. It was adopted.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment increasing the salary of the District Judges of California to \$5,000; the Districts of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Northern Illinois. Louisiana, Oregon and Nevad#to \$5,500, and of all other District Judges to \$4,500 per annum.

gon and Nevanero \$3.00, and on an other the \$4,000 per annum.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to include the Southern District of Ohio in the \$4,000 salaries.

Mr. POLAND hoped this would not be done. If the recommendation of the Committee on the Judiciary was once departed from it would be impossible to tell where it would end. Every Senator would want his District included.

cluded.
Mr. Sherman's amendment was disagreed to.
Mr. Poland's amendment was agreed to.
Mr. PolanD offered an amendment increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Claims from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Disagreed to.
Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of War to have the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada surveyed for a new route to the Pacific. Agreed to.
Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the expenses of collecting statistics on the subject of mines and mining. Agreed to.
Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) offered an amendment increasing the salary of the chief clerk of the Senate to \$4,000, and the Sergeanl-at-Arms to \$3,500 per annum. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, was instructed to attend the annual assay, at the United States Mint next Monday, and to examine the condition, management, and economy thereof, and to report to the House what measures, if any, would tend to the greater economy and efficiency in the system of United States Mintage, or the improvement of the Coinage.

ONTINGENT-FUND DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Ap-

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating sums for deficiencies in the expenses of the contingent fund of the House as follows; Miscellaneous Items, \$40,000; Folding Documents, \$27,500; Fuel, Lights, &c., \$7,000—Total, \$74, It was read three times and passed.

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GOVERNMENT VESSELS FOR QUARANTINE PURPOSES.
Mr. DAVIS (Rep. N. Y.) presented concurrent resolutions of the New-York Legislature in favor of extending for two years longer the use of Government vessels for quarantine purposes at the port of New-York, and introduced a joint resolution for that purpose, which was read three times and passed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Reconstruction. Committee to record for the construction.

from the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States. Mr. FINCK (Dem., Ohio) asked Mr. Stevens what his intention was in regard to taking the vote on the bill. Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) replied that he had not come

to any definite conclusion on the sblject, except that he desired to have a vote as early as possible. Mr. FINCK, referring to the importance of the bill, proposed that it be postponed until Monday, when the

debate could go on for a day or two, and then let the vote Mr. STEVENS said that, considering the period of the

session, and the difficulties of passing such a measure through the Senate, where there was no means of con cluding the discussion, he should not feel justified in postposing it at all. He trusted that the debate would now proceed to the end. He bessed the gentlemen on his side of the House would not interfere with the debate on the other side of the House. Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) concurred in the opinion of

Mr. Finck that this was a very important bill, and he suggested that to-day and to-night the debate should proceed, and the vote be taken to-morrow. Mr. LE BLOND (Dem., Ohio) remarked that the bill

struck down civil government in the Southern States ignored State lines, and broke down the judicial system Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) moved that there be a re

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Jenn.) moves that there be tesses from 4 till 74 this evening, the session to be devite debate. Agreed to.

A FERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio), rising to a personal quion, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read correspond from a Cincinnati paper professing to give the circ stances connected with the offering of Mr. Ashley's stances connected with the offering of Mr. Ashley's peachment resolution. The reading caused much amus

Mr. ASHLEY said that of all the falsehoods manufac Mr. ASHLEY said that of all the falsehoods manufactured and sent from this city by reckies, supply maligners, this story was the most silly. He had never had, up to the time of offering the resolution, any correspondence or conversation with Gen. Butter on the subject. Nor had he known what his views were a leept from newspaper reports. He had had his own ricks since, his first atterview with the President (correcting himself), the acting President, after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The conduct of the President since that time had only confirmed him in his convictions. He believed the President ought to be impeached for usurpation of powers which, under the Constitution, belonged to Congress.

Mr. RADFORD (Denn. N. Y.) raised the point that Mr. Ashley was out of order, but the Speaker overruled the

Mr. RADFORD (Dem., N. V.) raised the point that Mr. Ashley was out of order, but the Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. ASHLEY resuming, said the President had violated his official eath in failing to execute the laws, and was guilty of treason to the nation in that he had formed alliances to resuscitate "the lost cause," and to put the late Rebels in power, he (Ashley) being in possession of information which satisfied him that the Product was guilty of other acts, which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, were high erimes and misdenfeates. He had said to a member of Congress, that unless the resolutions to inquire into the President's conduct were offered before the holidays, he should be compelled to offer one himself. He had wanted til a few days before the holidays, when he prepared a resolution and coffsuited with some gentlemen who thought it should be more general in its character, and should not name the President. For that purpose aloue he had drawn the resolution as offered. The first gentleman to whom he had read it was Mr. Washburne of illinois, and no one would accuse him of a want of friendship for Gen. Grant. He had also shown it to Mr. Stevens and two or three other gentlemen. Certainly, nothing was further from his thoughts or the thoughts of those he had consulted than the idea of stabbing Gen. Grant in the dark. It was well known that no officer of the army could be impeached, and therefore the story on that point was so stupid as is to only worthy of contempt. As to the language alleged to have been used to him by his colleague (Bingham), no such language was ever used. He would not have usen to a personal cylinarion of his own account, but he had yielded to the judgment of others, and he regretted having occupied so much time is contradicting a statement which is corrected on its face, its own refunction.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) Each unanimous consent to make a remark on the subject, but Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) objected.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Ky.) asked that Mr. Eingham be heard on t

RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE.

Mr. STEVENS, resuming the floor on the bill to provide stating that the reference made to him in the correspond who he was willing to allow all proper latitude of de-bate, any considerable delay at this period of the session House to second the previous question at 1 o'clock to morrow. This was a bill, he said, for the purpose of giving Governments to the States that were now without Governments. Congress was now almost unanimously of the opinion that there were no Governments in the States, known to the Constitution and laws of the United States. For two years they had been in a disorganized state; two years ago the armies of a Government calling itself the Confederate States of America, were conquered, and that Government dispersed, and by the law of nations the conqueror had a right to say what kind of Government should be administered there. The reason why no Government had been established there before was that there had been divisions in the councils of the nation, that the Executive had assumed to be a new Goverument, to enact new laws, and to establish new regula tions of authority in the conquered territory. The sovereign power of the nation repudiated, and had entirely ttempted to establish Governments within the Congres-

tempted to establish Governments within the Congresabilal provinces. It has waited patiently, he thought, in the hate that some way might be found to establish harmony in the councils of the United States, and that the necessary Government for those States might be agreed upon without collision. That hope had failed, and the longer Congress waited, the more pertinacious seemed to be the determination of the Executive to maintain his usurpation. If had now become the duty of Congress to assert its rights and to do its duty by establishing some kinds of government in those provinces, which for two years had been in a state of anarchy, for two years the loyal people there had endured all the horrors of the worst anarchy. Exiles, persecutions, and murders had been the order of the day. The best men of those States were driven from their homes, and compelled to live on the cold charity of the cold North, where they were to be seen living about, everywhere wandering about, haggard, and miserable. The ghosts of the unburled dead wandering on the side of the styx. He was for making one other effort to protect those loyal men from the cruelties, persecutions, and vengeance to which they were subjected. If Congress failed to litterfere effectually, it would be responsible to the civilized world for the grossest neglect of duty that any great nation might be guilty of before humanity. In conclusion he proposed that, speeches should be limited to 20 minutes.

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chasion he proposed that, speeches should be limited to 20 minutes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) and RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) objected.

Mr. HRANDAGEE (Rep., Conn.) addressed the House in support of the bill. Of all the propositions that had been subsitted from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, this bill seemed at once the clearest, the plainest, the most appropriate, the freest from constitutional objections, and the plan the best calculated to accomplish the two great master aims of Reconstruction. The one, the garushing up of the fruits of victory, and the other, the restoration of peace on the only basis on which peace and union could be restored, to wit: Protection to all—liberty to all—and rights to all. This proposition commenced at the right end and employed the right tool for its accomplishment. It commenced at the point where Gen. Grant left off the work at Appomation two years ago. It had one purpose, to hold the revolted communities in the grasp of war until the spirit of rebellion should be laid down, as its arms had been laid down two years ago. He saw in the bill a promise that the sword of the Republic shall be unsheathed again; shall be placed in the hand of the greatest Captain of the Age, and should be held by him, suspended once more over the heads of Rebels with the awful memory of the reverberation of the cannon which opened Richmond to the Federal Arms.

Mr. LE BLOND (Dem., Ohlo), in rising to oppose the bill, said that Ohlo was not to have a State Convention on Wednesday next, and therefore he would not indulge in high-sounding declamation (referring to Mr. Brandagee's speech), but would present his views in brief form. The adoption of the law, he said, would be the death-knell of civil liberty on this continent, and would be the establishment of military despolism over the country. Not hing but the strong arm of the American people wielded on the bloody buttle-field would restore liberty to the people. We were drifting to war, and must have it unless the people took the matter in hand a

States; and the proposition of this bill was simply to regulate that intercourse between the Government and the people of those States, and to specify when, where, how, and under what circumstances that power of the General Government should be exercised. To show the urgent necessity for the passage of this bill, Mr. Pike related the history of the murder of three United States soldiers in South Carolina, of the conviction and sentence of their murderers, the commutation of the death sen tence to imprisonment for life, their transfer from Fort Pickens to Fort Delaware, and their subsequent discharge from custody under a habens corpus issued by Judge Hall.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., III.) followed on the same side. Referring to what Ar. Le Blond had said about this bill being the death knell of civil liberty, he said that this what if civil liberty meant the right to slaughter and slay and destroy at pleasure, then he trusted that this was its death knell. The bill was framed for the purpose of protecting all the people in the insurrectionary States, and the necessity for it was found in the fact that there was at present no protection in those disorganized States afforded by the Courts and civil tribunals. The power of the Courts and of such governments as they had set up there was in the hands of disloyal and unrepentant Rebels who still held the same views, the same hatred of loyal men and of the institutions of the Government as they had during the war. The bill was in accordance with the views of Generals of the army who had experience in the South-Schofield, Thomas, Baird, Wood, and Sickles—and he believed that it was in accordance with the views of the distinguished Commander of the army.

In reply to Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio), who said that it was very important that the statement should go before the people, Mr. Farnsworth repeated it.

Mr. LE BLOND (Dem., Ohio), asked him whether he understood him as saying that Gen Brant approved this measure?

Mr. FARNSWORTH had not said so, but had expres

dews.

Mr. LE BLOND said that he supposed the gentleman lid not claim that he had any personal knowledge on this

Mr. LE BLOND said that he supposed the gentieman did not claim that he had any personal knowledge or this subject.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he did not.

Mr. ROGERS (Dem., N. J.), followed in an hour's speech against the bill. He declared that rather than see a military government established in this country he, for one, would use the power which the Almighty had given him in resisting the invasion of his liberties. If this thing was continued it would bring on a war that would rock the land like an earthquake. If Congress thus undertook to ride over the Supreme Court and over the Constitution, then, unless the people had become slaves and were unfit to become freemen, they would not submit without resisting the people of the South were not already so oppressed and broken down that they had not the ability to defend themselves, and if they had the blood of Washington, Leftrason, Madison, and the sages and heroes of the revolution, they would protest as their fathers had protested, by their blood, against the despotism of King Reorge. He hoped that the President of the United States would resist. He hoped that, before he submitted, he would use all the military power which the Constitution had given him, to compet traitors and disumonists to obey the faw. If Andrew Johnson would submit to see the country destroyed, his name would go down to posterity as a living libel, a cowant and a traitor.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio)grising a few moments before the hour for recess, declared that he was not going to the proposition of Mr. Stavens that one rood of the territory within the lines of 10 States was conquered territory, Victoe from the Democrate sides "That 'sright!"; A government did not conquer territory that owed it allegiance.

The SPEAKER intimated that if Mr. Bingham desired.

A government did not conquer territory that owed it allegiance.

The SPEAKER intimated that if Mr. Bingham desired to go on now the hour for recess might, by unanimous consent, be deferred.

Mr. BINGHAM said that he only wanted to offer an amendment, and he asked the Clerk to read it.

The amendment is to strike out the preamble, and insert in lien of it the following:

"Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order shall be enforced in the several States lately in rebellion, and until said States respectively shall be fully restored to their constitutional relations to the Government of the United States, therefore," etc.

Also, to strike out the words "so called" before States.

Also, to strike out the words "so called" before States.

RECESS.

Pending the vote the hour of 41 arrived, and the SPEAKER declared a recess until 74 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 75 p. m., there being a large attendance, both of members and spectators.

CALIFORNIA CLAIMS.

being a large attendance, both of members and spectators.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cal.), the Committee on Appropriations was instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting an appropriation for the payment of Census Marshals for taking the eighth Cansus in California, 80,00, and for the payment of outstanding California War Bonds, \$10,188.

Mr. SCHOFFELD (Rep., Pal.) presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature is relation to the tax on Petroleum. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then resumed the debate on the bill to pro-

The House then resumed the debate on the bill to pro vide for the mere efficent government of the insurrectionary States, Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) in the chair as

did not believe that, in respect to a bill of the importance of this, either as a member of the House or a member of the Committee reporting it, was compelled to take a bill

without a why or wherefore. This bill was the exercise of the highest possible power of legislation which, under the Constitution of the United States, could be exercised by the representatives of the people. He believed the House should make haste slowly. He thought, at all events, it should allow amendments to be offered and to be respectfully considered. He should consider himself false to the continuous record of the great body of freemen represented on this floor, who, under God, had enacted the laws through which and by which the nation had been saved, if he did not strive to have this bill amended. He challenged any statute to be pointed out, from the opening of the revolt to this hour, which, by implication or otherwise, by direction or indirection, intimated the degma of the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee on the part of the House, that those ten insurrectionary States were foreign conquered territory. Every statute passed for the last six years asserted the very contrary, and excluded such a conclusion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Bingham to state by what authority he would, while proclaiming that the late insurrectionary States were States in the Union, establish military government over them to be administered there. The unlimited and undefined will of the conqueror or civil laws to be administered by military authority.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would answer the question before he sat down.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Bingham how he

Mr. BINGHAM said he would answer the question before he sat down.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Bingham how he could reconcile the declaration in his preamble, that those insurrectionary States were States in the Union, with his eath to support the Constitution, if he did not give them their rights as States and Citizens, the same as he would require for his own people and his own State?

Mr. BINGHAM would on his part inquire of Mr. Boutwell, how he reconciled it with his oath that he voted for the Freedmen's Bureau bill on the 22d of July last, which subjected every one of those States to its provisions, until they should be restored to their constitutional relations.

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was no distinct declaration in the Freedmen's Bureau bill that they were States.

Mr. BINGHAM asserted that there was such a distinct declaration.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested that that bill recognized certain States and districts as subject to its provisions.
Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio) remarked that they were mere geographical States.
Mr. BINGHAM added—"Yes, and political States;" and quoted the 14th section of the Freedmen's Bureau bill to bear out his views.
Mr. HISE (Dem., Ky.) protested against the bill as one finding no shade of warrant or anthority in the Constitution, and he intimated his willingness to yield the floor this evening if he should have an hour allowed him to-morrow.

Mr. ELDRIDGE again begged to remind Mr. Binghar Mr. ELDRIDGE again begged to remind Mr. Bingham that his question remained unanswered.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the amount of it was this: That those States having entered into the Rebellion and broken off their constitutional relations with the General Government, the unlimited power for the common defense throughout the insurgent States was exercisable by the Congress of the United States, by the very terms and intendment of the Constitution, and that power continued in the Congress.

in the Congress.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired of Mr. Bingham what effect
the bill would have on the existing State organizations of

the South.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the State Governments would exercise their functions under this bill by the sufferance of the nation, and only to the extent that those commanding officers might permit. He did not suppose that it was intended to deny by this bill to those organized governments the right to go on and enforce simple contracts between man and man. He did not suppose that it was intended to enforce contracts or the law of marriages and divorces through courts-martial or military commissions.

tary commissions.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) inquired further whether the passage of this bill by Congress would commit it so far to the recognition of those State organizations as to embarass it hereafter if it thought proper to set them

far to the recognition of those State organizations as to embarass it hereafter if it thought proper to set them aside.

Mr. BINGHAM did not suppose it would, because Congress might require those States to go still further,

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., III.) took the floor to discuss the bill. There were two sorts of States—geographical States and political States. The late insurrectionary States were geographical States, but were not under the Constitution political States, but were not under the Constitution political States in the Union. There was no middle ground possible. They were either States for all purposes, or they were not States for any purpose whatever. He held that those States having gone into rebellion had destroyed all their civil governments under the Constitution, and that when the National arms prevailed they became territory of the United States. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a de facto Government had been complete both at home and abroad, and he challenged any one to show such a historical parallel, when a Rebel power was recognized by the old Government. He drew from this the inference that the territory covered by the Rebellion became conquered territory.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Ph.), referring to a remark of Mr. Ingersoli about greenbacks, asked him whether he regarded the law declaring them a legal tender an exercise of the war power.

Mr. INGERSOLL admitted that if such a thing had been attempted when there was no war or other great National exigency, it would have been unconstitutional. He illustrated the position of the Southern States by that of Mexico after the United States troops had conquered that country in war. Its territory was held by the United States until there was a treaty of peace. There had been no treaty of peace and no declaration of peace with the Confederate States. The Government had not given up the military possession of those States, and would not until full guarantees were given for the protection of the civil and political rights of all the people in

in the Soulis, for things there were as one as took classes. They should therefore try the bill. He had no fear of trusting the power in this bill to Gen. Grant. He was confident that they would be exercised firmly, wisely and judiciously, as he had always exercised his powers. It might be said that the President, as Commander-in-Chief, might rescind any order that Gen. Grant might issue. He admitted that the President might do so, but he would do so on his own responsibility.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Pa.) asked why it was that the President's authority, which had been furths bill originally had been struck out of it.

Mr. INGERSOIL—It was because the people, as well as Congress, dare not trust him with such powers.

Mg. RANDALL remarked that the Constitution trusted such powers to the President.

Mr. INGERSOIL—to onthand districts were left to the President, he would not select such men as Grant or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Heintzelman, or Howard, or Thomass but would select those who would yield will subserviency to him.

Mr. Hist asked whether. If the President could set They should there

subserviency to him.

Mr. HISE asked whether, if the President could set aside any orders issued by Gen. Grant, there was any use in passing this bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that he did not think the President would have the plack to do it, and if he refused to execute the laws of Congress it would be a good ground of investment.

impeachment. Mr. STROUSE (Dem., Pa.)-The only ground you will Mr. STROUSE (Dem., Pa.)—The only governed that Congress might as well stop the consideration of the question of the reconstruction of the Southern States and of the Southern people and turn their attention to the reconstruction of the President. He thought it necessary for Congress to consider whether it would continue this effort for two years longer with that paramount obstruction in the way of reconstruction—the President of the United States.

struction in the way of reconstruction—the President of the United States.

Mr. TRIMBLE (Dem., Ky.) inquired whether the exercise by the President of his constitutional power to revoke the order of a subordinate officer could be regarded as a good ground of impeachment.

Mr. INGERSOLL answered that the President might have the Constitutional power to reseind the orders of Gen. Grant, but Congress would have the right to inquire for what purpose he did so.

Mr. TRIMBLE inquired further, whether Congress had the power to pass a bill over-riding the constitutional rights of the President? Mr. INGERSOLL declined to admit that the bill did so. It left the President's power where the Constitution left it, neither diminishing nor augmenting it. It simply assigned to the commanding General of the army to discharge certain duffes. He went on to discuss the general bearing of the bill, until his hour expired.

Mr. SHANKLIN (Dem., Ky.) obtained the floor.

Mr. TRIMBLE gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer; that no person should be held for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, except by the present tent of a Grand Jury, &c. The House at 104 o'clock adjusted.

WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

A REPORT IN FAVOR OF THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM

BY TREESRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Feb. 7 .- The Workingmen's Convention day made a report in favor of adopting the plat

form of the Baltimore Labor Convention. It was adopted unanimously, and also a resolution deprecating the employment of children of extreme youth in the Cohoes factories, and arging the passage of a law by the Legislature abolishing the practice, and to make 10 hours a legal day's work for factory opera-tives and car drivers. The time for holding an au-nual meeting was changed to the fourth Tuesday in January, and it was resolved that hereafter the Committee of Ways and Means shall consist of one member from each county represented.

THE TERRITORIES. RICH DISCOVERIES OF SILVER,

St. Louis, Feb. 7.-The Democrat's St. Joseph special correspondence says: "Late advices from Montana mention the discovery of silver lodes, which yield from \$3,000 to \$10,000 per tun."

NEBRASKA. BY TRURGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

St. Louis, Feb. 7 .- The Omaha Republican says that 'Capt. Hatch had been authorized to raise a regiment of Pawnee Indians for service on the Plains, and that he has commenced the work with fine pros-COLORADO.

DENVER, Feb. 7.—The treasure shipments to-day

are \$24,000. The weather is warm and Spring like.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TENNESSEE. SENATOR PATTERSON-THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL

PASSED THE SENATE. NASHVILLE, Feb. 7 .- The House to-day concurred in the Senate resolution, requesting Senator Patterson to resign, and adopted a resolution to adjourn

sine die to the 4th of March. John R. Kinsy was

elected by the Legislature State Treasurer. The Sen-

ate passed the Colored Suffrage bill on the first read-KENTUCKY.

BY TRIBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—The Senate has passed a bill legalizing the acts of James S. Lithgow as Mayor of Louisville.

FOURTH DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. LEBANON, Feb. 7.-The Democratic Convention have nominated J. Proctor Knate of Washington County, to represent the IVth District in Congress.

A CASE OF SOUTHERN JUSTICE. LQUISVILLE, Feb. 7.-Belle Hoover, a "likely" colored girl, was poisoned this morning by a white man who had been keeping her for a mistress. The man was arrested, and gave his reason that he was afraid the girl would tell his wife that she was with child by him. He was tried this evening before Squire Kennedy, and on making the above explanation, was released. Truly, the negro has no rights that white men are bound to respect.

DELAWARE.

THE AMENDMENT REJECTED IN THE HOUSE. DOVER, Feb. 7 .- The House yesterday morning re-

ected the Constitutional Amendment by a strict party vote-15 to 6. The bill allowing negroes to estify and making their punishment for crime the ame as whites, was defeated by a party vote LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The case of the State of Louisiana against the Louisiana State Bank, comnenced to-day. The suit is for the recovery of nearly \$1.000,000 claimed as remaining to the credit of the State on bond. The bank which was the fiscal agent of the State during the Confederacy alleges that, by permission of Gens. Butler and Shepley, 11,000 bales of cotton were purchased and brought to the city and sold for the benefit of the bank and State.

SOUTH CAROLINA. RETURN OF GOV. ORR. TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7 .- Gov, Orr has just

arrived here from Washington. He expresses himself hopeful of speedy restoration, on the basis of impartial suffrage. It is understood that he will defer convening the Legislature of South Carolina until the North Carolina Legislature takes action on the new propositions. TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 7.—Gen. Griffin has gone still farther than his late order. The Burean is virtually

withdrawn from all control over freedmen's inter-ests, and only retains an advisory and reputing power with the supervision of schools. Of course its abdi-cated powers may be resumed at pleasure. RICHHOND, Feb. 7.—A bill to call a State Convention to amend the Constitution was introduced in

the Senate to-day, and after an exciting debate was

MISSOURI ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEPRECIATE THE STATE RAIL-ROAD BONDS.

OF TREBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

St. Louis, Feb. 7 .- A special dispatch to The Democrat from Jefferson City says a matter of great interest to Missouri bondholders has just come to light. It is a scheme for depressing the value of the railroad bonds of the State converted by a powerful ring in the interest of the old State bank, or rather of the purchasers of the State stock in that bank. The purchasers of the state stock in that bank. The purchasers of that stock to meet payments, for it borrowed of other banks and of individuals a large portion of the bonds used in the purchase, for which they were to make return in kind or in money at this market value. The bonds were then worth from 66 to 75 cents, but are now from 20 to 30 per cent higher, making a difference of about \$100,000 to the purchasers. It is therefore the object of this Ring, either to scenre all the advantages of the legislation for the benefit of the State's credit, and obtain power to control the market for these bonds, or defeat legislation on behalf of the State's credit altogether. The latter they attempt by insisting upon obxoxious features and impossible conditions in the bill now before the Assembly for the restoration of the States credit. In case they fail in the first and succeed in the latter game, the cry of repudiation will be raised and heralded all over the country, and all the machinery of the trade employed to depreciate the bonds, is a scheme for depressing the value of the railread

COLORED ORPHANS INDENTURED. St. Louis, Feb. 7 .- In the Probate Court to-day, under the provisions of the Emancipation ordinance, 30 colored orphans, formerly slaves, were indentured to the Colored Orphan Home, where they will learn

POLITICAL. PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. OT TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. HARRISBURG, Feb. 7 .- The Legislature having adourned before the joint resolutions ratifying the Constitutional Amendment were sent to the Governor, they cannot be signed until that body meets again, which will be next week. The Commissioners of the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument Association have offered a premium of \$100 for a design of the monument to be erected in Harrisburg, the cost of which is not to exceed \$15,000.

NEVADA. T TREESRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

esterday passed the joint memorial asking Congress to grant the State jurisdiction over Utah Territory. A copy was ordered to be telegraphed to Congress. The Governor has signed the Half Million Bond bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 .- The Nevada Legislature

BY TRIRGHAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

DENVER, Feb. 7.—William McGrorty has been nom-

inated for Congress by the Gentiles of Utah. MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The Constitutional Amendment will be reported upon unfavorably by the Committee of the Legislature in whose hands it is, a majority of the Committee being known to be opposed to its rati-

KANSAS. PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Feb. 7.—The House of Representatives today appointed a committee to act with the Senate Committee in investigating the charges of bribery in the recent Senatorial election. In the Senate to-day the Committee on Military Affairs reported that the State Arsenal was unfit to receive the State arms and that the State arms were unfit for use, and that they be changed for Government arms sufficient for six regiments of State Militia.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

CAHO, Feb. 7.—The river has risen two feet. There was some ice in both rivers this morning, but none this afternoon. The weather is clear and delightful. Mer-

oury 46°.
St. Louis, Feb. 7.—The river is full of running fee from bank to bank, and rising slowly. It is now 14 feet 6 inches deep. Weather clear; mercury 37° barometer 29:05. The river is falling. The weather is very warm, and the ice in the Epper Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois Rivers is

melting rapidly.

Nashville, Feb. 7.—The river is falling; it w new 6; feet on the shoals. Weather pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—The weather is fine as realists fair. The river rose two feet to-day